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Still other cases limit the liability to the express contract of the Superintendent acting in behalf of the company. *U. P. Ry. Co. v. Winterbotham*, 52 Kan. 433.

SEDUCTION—STATUTES—CONSTRUCTION—"UNMARRIED FEMALE."—*JENNINGS v. COMMONWEALTH*, 63 S. E. 1080 (VA.) Held, that a woman who has been married and divorced is not an "unmarried female" within the meaning of Va. Code 1904, Sec. 3677, providing that if any person under promise of marriage, seduce and have illicit connection with any unmarried female of previous chaste character, he shall be guilty of a felony, etc.

There is a conflict of authorities as to the meaning of the word "unmarried." Undoubtedly, its original and usual meaning is "never having been married." But the term is a word of flexible meaning and slight circumstances will be sufficient to give the word its other meaning of not having husband or wife at the time in question. *Peters v. Balke*, 170 Ill. 304. Its meaning is to be construed with reference to the plain intention of the instrument where it is used. *Clark v. Cotts*, 9 H. L. Cas. 601. And in the eyes of the law, virginity constitutes the plain and practical standard by which the law tests females as to their need of protection from the arts of the seducer. *O'Neil v. The State*, 85 Ga. 383. This protection did not exist by common law. *Anderson v. Commonwealth*, 5 Randolph (Va.) 627. And it is a well recognized principle that penal laws are to be construed strictly. *United States v. Wiltberger*, 5 Wheat. 76.

STREET RAILROADS—TRESPASSERS—LIABILITY FOR INJURY.—*PRENDERVILLE v. RY. CO.*, 115 N. Y. SUPP. 633. Held, that a railroad company is not liable for injuries received by a trespassing boy riding on a car who became frightened and fell off when the conductor came towards him with both hands extended. *Hirschberg*, P. J., and Woodward, J., *dissenting*.

The general rule is that although a railroad company does not owe the same duty to a trespasser as to a passenger it is not exempt from all liabilities. *Ry. Co. v. Beggs*, 85 Ill. 80; *Padgitt v. Ry. Co.*, 159 Mo. 143. The courts are not agreed as to the degree of care that must be exercised towards a trespasser. In some jurisdictions it is held that ordinary care is sufficient. *Wynn v. Ry. Co.*, 91 Ga. 344. Whereas in other jurisdictions it is held that no liability attaches except in cases of wilful injury, *Bricker v. Ry. Co.*, 132 Pa. St. 1; *Ry. Co. v. Thompson*, 107 Ind. 442. But all courts do agree that a railway company may expel a trespasser at any place provided it will not expose him to serious danger or wanton injury. *Wymann v. Ry. Co.*, 34 Minn. 210; *Lillis v. Ry. Co.*, 64 Mo. 464. The ejection must not be accompanied by unnecessary force, *Smith v. Ry. Co.*, 100 Ga. 96; *Ry. Co. v. Gastka*, 128 Ill. 613; nor done in a negligent manner, *Ry. Co. v. Whitman*, 79 Ala. 328; *Ry. Co. v. Pellitier*, 134 Ill. 120.